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Executive Registry  
2-8282

22 April 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: Auf dem Kriegspfad

Attached hereto are two copies of the translation  
of relevant portions of subject book, as requested.



Deputy Assistant Director  
Special Operations

25X1A

Attachments: 1 book & 2 copies  
of translation

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BOOK NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
PS. REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 3/3/81 REVIEWER: 018373

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6/25/4

ON THE WARPATH

The Grow Diary, comments included, represents only one chapter out of seven, 25 pages out of 246, of this propaganda publication. Its author is given as Richard Squires, a British officer who defected to the east in 1947 after service in the war and with the occupation forces, but indications are that he had little if anything to do with writing it.

According to Der Spiegel, a West-German newsmagazine patterned after TIME, Squires' mother asserted in London: "My son is no traitor. He is a good Catholic." At the beginning of World War II, Der Spiegel states, Squires fell off a motorcycle and since then suffered from recurrent lapses of consciousness. He is now supposedly in a Leipzig hospital, and if he had a hand in writing ON THE WARPATH, Der Spiegel concludes, it must have been during one of these lapses.

The Grow Diary starts on page 209, as an afterthought to the book. The first 208 pages are characterized by the following extracts:

A man whose voice I did not recognize was saying that the Russians had recaptured a town west of Moscow; he repeated the German report, according to which the Red Army had suffered heavy losses in this operation. His listeners offered acquiescent remarks.

"The more German are killed over there, the easier it will be for us!", said Major Williams cynically. "As far as the Russians are concerned, it is too bad that their losses do not add up to millions instead of only thousands." . . .

As we can see, it was a firm part of Churchill's plan to have Russia and Germany exhaust each other in a long-drawn out war, in order to enable the British Conservatives - with Churchill as the supreme judge in postwar Europe - to place themselves at the head of the sinister triangle . . .

Toward the end of 1944, the political intelligence service received orders to take former Nazi spies into its service. The collaboration between the Anglo-American intelligence service and the former Nazi intelligence service was so close that high Nazi "visitors" often came to Allied Headquarters in the Royal Palace at Caserta. This was, of course, done with the greatest secrecy. Toward the end of the war, virtually the entire secret service of the Nazis was working for the British and American intelligence service . . .

In April 1945, at the time the Headquarters of the 21st Army Group was located in the woods at the edge of Suechteln, we often observed how high Nazi officers, including SS generals, visited the chief of our staff in his office. We British and American soldiers even were required to salute these generals . . .

For the common soldier, the Potsdam Agreement was a promise of peace. Thousands of members of the British Army stared with hope and pride at the pictures in the papers, which showed the British Prime Minister side by side with Generalissimo Stalin. But they were only common soldiers and had nothing to say. In the British Zone, General Robertson was responsible for carrying out the Potsdam Agreement. And a good understanding with the Nazi magnates of the chemical industry was more important to this representative of Dunlop (whose secret files contained new cartel agreements with IG Farben) than world peace and friendship with the Soviet Union ...

"I am buying jewels from the Germans", he answered with a grin, "and am sending them to my old man at home; he will see to it that they are sold for the right price, then we will be able to buy a restaurant, a garage - maybe even a factory. In the States this is called business."

General Clay, the commander-in-chief in the American Zone at that time, who liked his subordinates to think of him as a good fellow, decided that this easy business should become even easier. He opened barter shops in Berlin and Frankfurt/M where cheap Army goods were bartered for cameras, radios, antiques, etc . . .

The same officer told me the story of "Queen Nelly" who caused such a sensation in the American Zone of Germany and in the USA that several high officials in the US State Department lost their positions.

Nelly was a red-haired beauty who lived in the luxurious winter resort Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The title "Queen" was given to her by high American officials and Army officers who had fallen in love with her. However, said my friend, there was more behind this than mere romance. Nelly was the liaison agent between certain American officers and a mob of narcotics smugglers who also engaged in white slavery and procured girls for the bordelloes of South America. The smugglers were bossed by former SA officers, but the chief "shareholders" in this operation were American. Nelly was murdered; presumably because she knew too much. The investigation

of the case was interrupted suddenly, because it became obvious from the very start that there was danger of involving important American officials in Germany in this dirty affair if it were dragged into the light of day. A factor concurrent with this business of Nelly was the flight of a well-known American officer and his female companion to Switzerland. The fact was later established that the officer had taken his ill-gotten gains with him; they amounted to 75,000 dollars in gold and 2,500,000 dollars in banknotes . . .

In brief, it is generally recognized that Draper was co-responsible for the rearming of Germany, the seizure of power by the Nazis, and the preparation of the Hitler aggression.

Hitler would not have come to power or been able to start WW II if Dillon-Read and other American companies had not given the German militarists checks for millions of dollars. And these checks were signed by none other than Mr. William Draper . . .

The Mannesmann-Roehrenwerke in Milden, which was rebuilt on orders of our CCG 1947, is again producing the Panzerfaust. Voigtlaender in Braunschweig has resumed the production of optical parts for anti-aircraft equipment. The Messerschmitt-Werke in Neustadt and Obernzell has resumed the manufacture of aircraft parts, ....

Heusinger was undoubtedly engaged by the American militarists because of his background as a Russian expert. The American war amateurs are apparently not in the least appalled by the conspicuous fact that all of Heusinger's plans ended in a fiasco for Hitler. The Americans must actually be determined to follow in Hitler's path to the bitter end, since they have engaged men like Speidel and Heusinger to draft plans for new adventures of war.

Bradley has worked out a detailed plan, according to which, in the case of war, the middle Rhine is to be diverted from its course in such a way that the waters will flood large areas including many towns and fertile acres. The Rhine bridges, including the new bridge between Duisburg and Rheinhausen, which can carry the heaviest Allied armor, is already fitted out with mine chambers. These preparations for blowing the bridges are carried on quite openly in Western Germany today. In answer to a query in the Bundestag concerning these preparations of the American Occupation Authorities, Adenauer admitted in the spring of 1951 that such operations were in fact being carried out and that many of the large bridges had been mined.

When the American troops occupied Southwest Germany, they found the lists of German soldiers who had been killed in the campaign in Russia; they confiscated these lists without notifying relatives that their sons, brothers, husbands or fathers had paid with their lives for the madness of the Nazis. As a result, about one million families in West Germany are still awaiting the return of men who have been dead for years.

Despite the fact that the Soviet Union had repatriated all PWs by the end of 1949, the British and American authorities permit these families to persist in the erroneous belief that their nearest and dearest are still in PW camps in Russia. The purpose of this fraud perpetrated in our Zones is to arouse hatred for the Soviet Union among the West German population.

## Chapter 6

### Words and Deeds

#### The Diary of a Diplomat

(See facsimile reproductions on pages 211, 212, 219, 220, 225, 231.)

I had virtually completed my book and intended to take it to the publisher when an unexpected incident caused me to take up my pen again. What set me going again was a short conversation which I had while sitting in a Berlin cafe where I sometimes meet friends from across the Elbe.

One fine day in August 1951, shortly after the exchange of letters between Truman and Shvernik and the resolution of the US Congress and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the relations of the two countries, I met an old friend, the Berlin correspondent of one of our London papers.

As were many others, I was inclined to regard the Congressional resolution as a weakening of America's aggressive attitude toward the Soviet Union. I expected my friend to concur when I asked him "Doesn't this Congressional resolution mean that the men in power in America are cooling off a bit?"

Instead of answering me, my friend stared at me long and intensely; I saw he was fighting with an inner surprise and uneasiness. Finally, he remarked "Truman's message is only words. But the facts ....."

He fell silent again; then he opened a briefcase and put a rather large sealed package in my hands, saying "Take this, it contains the answer to your question." I wanted to open the package but he would not allow it. "Not here", he said, "wait until you get home." Then he called for the waiter and paid him; we left the cafe.

Outside he said in a low voice: "The content of the package is the copy of the diary of an American general. I got it from an American officer in Frankfurt; he had the opportunity to read the diary and was so shocked that he decided to photograph it; he asked me to find ways and means to bring it before the public.

When I got home, I read the diary from cover to cover; until my dying day, I will never forget the impression that it made on me. I reflected with horror on the fact that the fate of a great people, America and the Americans, lies in the hands of brutal monsters such as the one who wrote this diary. And these people have at their disposal atom bombs, poison gases, napalm, bacteriological and other weapons, with which they plan to reduce Europe's old cities to ashes and to wipe our civilization off the face of the earth.

No one who hates war with the depth of his being can read such lines as the following without shock:

"Our attack should be directed at every weakness. Although the military services are concerned with military weapons and methods, we must understand that this war is total war and is fought with all weapons. We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt."

The man who wrote these lines is Major General Grow of the US Army. His diary tells us that he is American Military Attache in Moscow and has a leading position in the intelligence service of the US Army.

It was no coincidence that brought Grow and his filthy diary to Frankfurt/M. As his diary reveals, he went to Frankfurt because the chiefs of the US Secret Service of the American Secret Service in Europe were meeting there for a conference in June 1951. At this conference, Grow intended to explain the lines quoted above from his diary.

On 26 February, Grow made the following entry:

"Got a letter from Geo King who has been showing my letters to Smith who is interested. I am urging action on preparation for after next war which is where we have failed before. He says Smith is interested but there is little action. He also feels that this is a very critical year."

General Grow's diary does in no ways represent the irresponsible annotations of some inconsequential Joe Blow. It is the diary of an official representative of the White House. It is clearly evident from the above-quoted lines, that this diary is the frank opinion of a man who was sent to Moscow by Washington, and that this opinion is shared by Smith, the chief of the American Secret Service and former US Ambassador to Moscow. On earlier pages of the diary we read:

"Tuesday 23 February

Letter from Bolling makes it clear that my letters are channelled to all leading departments, even to the President."

. . . The excerpts quoted here will give the reader the opportunity to see what goes on in an American Embassy in Europe and to learn what manner of people these are who think and act like Grow.

#### The Routine of a Military Attache

Major General Grow's detailed entries in his diary show the reader with complete clarity what happens in his Moscow office and how he carries out his "diplomatic functions".

The following are some of his own entries concerning his daily work:

"Monday 8 January

I drove South in order to find AAA, but found nothing in the new area."

(NOTE: In a footnote "AAA" is explained in English as meaning "Anti-Aircraft Area". A British officer is not likely to make this mistake.)

"Friday 12 January

Spent the entire morning with Thornal and Abbel reconnoitering the southeast part of town in new streets.

Found no AAA positions, but collected some good data on the terrain.

Saturday 20 January

Bush and I drove three hours through a snowstorm around the East and Southeast and confirmed three AAA positions.

Saturday 27 January

Frosty fog limits visibility to a few meters; therefore, did no scouting today. (Wrote) one or two letters and a report concerning the local AAA positions, in order to make the diplomatic pouch.

Sunday 28 January

Got up at ten and had breakfast; took the subway to "B" Ring and wandered for an hour through the Frunse Academy. Discovered nothing new; however, there are indications that some horses are being kept in the old cavalry stables.

Friday 15 February

Thornal and I made a thorough examination of the northern industrial sector but discovered no new AAA positions.

Saturday 24 March

Thornal and I inspected AAA positions; two of them appear to have been abandoned in favor of a new industrial plant which is in the course of construction."

In any case it must be clear to any one who reads Grow's entries concerning his trips around Moscow that the Americans are establishing their air bases as near to the Soviet border as possible and transforming England into an American aircraft carrier for one reason only - in order to prepare a war of aggression against the Soviet Union and thereby start a new World War.

Closer examination of the diary reveals further interesting facts:

Friday 19 January

Pope came by. He insists that we have not observed all positions. Quite right, but we discovered four which he had not seen.

Wednesday 14 March

Pope came by and we had a long discussion concerning the probable strength of the USSR.

Wednesday 21 March

Pope came by ..... he gave us information concerning the Leningrad AAA and confirmed our local observations. In the afternoon, I drafted a report on the industrial plant which we have been observing for six months."

Who is Pope? Grow merely mentions the fact that he is an Englishman. We therefore learn that our British representative in Moscow does not feel it below his dignity to snoop around for an American general of the Secret Service and to report his observations to him.

The following shows that Colonel Guimond, a Canadian diplomat in Moscow, has also become an obedient servant of Grow:



"2 March

Received report from Major Bush and Colonel Guimond (Canadian) concerning their trip to Tbilissi; spent two hours with them. They had observed no unusual military activity."

Grow also mentions the Greek diplomat Sgourdeous.

"Friday 26 January

Sgourdeous, the Greek, also longs for a bold decisive battle. He is one of the few fighters among the Europeans."

On 15 March, Grow makes a further note concerning Sgourdeous:

"Pleasant conversation with Sgourdeous during dinner. He is shocked by our lack of decision. So am I. We both believe that if we got tough and showed determined leadership, the Western Europeans would join us."

In further entries we find more names connected with the embassies of other countries who act as help to the American general. In connection with his espionage liaison with the Turkish Military and Naval Attaches, Grow mentions Naval Attache Captain Kir Oglu and refers to him as a "fine fellow, eager to work with us". The entry of 9 March reads as follows:

"Forwarded reports on observations passed to us by the Turkish attache."

#### Grow Goes Traveling

On 16 April, Grow wrote in his diary:

"The Tolstoy shrine was closed today (Monday), which did not matter to us, since we had not gone there to look at it."

What interested Grow on his trip to Yasnaya Polyana? On this beautiful spring morning, why did the American Military Attache travel to this spot, which has become famous through the immortal author Leo Tolstoy? Why is he smug about the fact that he had not gone to visit the museum? These questions, which every reader of these lines must ask himself, are answered in the same entry:

"Noted many military vehicle numbers. Saw some AAA equipment."

This was all he brought back from this trip to the home of one of the greatest writers of the last century.

The remainder of his diary explains page by page the reasons for his trips to Pskov, Orel, Vladimir, Murom, and many other cities.

His diary reveals that his foreign colleagues too made scouting trips to Gomel, Orsha, Saratov, Stalingrad, Astrakhan, and other points and reported their observations to him.

In May 1951, Grow went to Murom. This town struck him as a rapidly expanding city with a historic past, but he could not hide his disappointment when he wrote on 11 May "Nothing military". The growth of a town is of no interest to him. What he seeks eagerly are targets such as bridges, roads, and peaceful towns which he can mark on his map, in order to destroy them. He looks eagerly for something else, until he finally writes in his diary:

"Only bridge is RR and is good target"

On the following day he is in Shatura and writes:

"Large power plant at Shatura, run on peat of which huge bogs in vicinity. Good target."

On 23 May, passing through Rostov, he writes:

"Rostov is a beautiful city, on high ground, on the northwestern bank of the Don"

The quietly-running Don, the beautiful city ("the most impressive Russian city that I have ever seen") retain Grow's attention only a few minutes. He writes with satisfaction:

"The bridge here is best target in Russia. This together with bridge over Kuban R. near Kavskazkaya, would cut off all the Caucasus, except for poor line to Astrakhan which could easily be cut. Traffic on this line is the heaviest we have noted in Russia."

In the course of this same trip, he writes that he visited Tbilissi. On 27 May he writes the following:

"Third day in Tbilissi. Sites and I were up at 9 -- some breakfast in our room - then out to scout around. We took a taxi and drove northwest in order to get a close view of something that looked like a tank park."

... To judge from the many entries referring to roulette, poker, whist, and bingo, games of chance must be Grow's favorite pastime. On 29 January he writes that he sat down at 19:00 hrs and did not leave the table until 01:00 hrs. He considers this form of entertainment so important that he

keeps an exact account of his gains and losses. As noted in his diary, the stakes in these games are always very high. Beside this atmosphere of "cultured" entertainment, which I had observed earlier in our own occupation army, Grow's diary reveals the intrigues and feuds among the American diplomats.

The Military Attache appears to find constant fault with the Ambassador. He rages against him - naturally only in his diary - once, because he assigned him, a major general, a smaller apartment than someone else, and another time, because the Ambassador reprimands him for the slightest fault.

We learn from the diary, that Grow gets even by not losing a single opportunity to make cynical remarks about the Ambassador:

"The Kirks don't seem to be able to act naturally and at the same time maintain the dignity of chiefs of mission", he writes on 14 April 1951.

On another occasion he refers to a biting remark by his wife to Kirk:

"She let Kirk have it!"

Despite this, his diary shows clearly that, outside of small quarrels, Kirk and Grow are one heart and one soul in official matters.

On 24 March, Grow made the following entry in his diary concerning Kirk's directive on embassy personnel travels in Russia:

"Kirk desires that trips be undertaken with an important objective in view and that, without such an objective, personnel abstain from making trips".

As we can see, Kirk is personally interested in the "observations" of his subordinates and lays down the directives himself. Grow also notes how highly the Ambassador rates his reports:

"27 March 1951

Threw a minor bombshell by reading our paper which definitely estimated action this year or before July 1952, by all forms of warfare, including Europe. It was backed up by capabilities and reasons. Amb accepted our paper as sound and worthy of serious consideration."

Grow also confided his hopes for the future to his diary:

"I doubt that I will be here next year", he writes on 4 January.

"I hope that I won't be here because, with the growth of the Army, I should get a better position".

On the following day he adds:

"The expansion of the Army will help all the old bones."

I believe that commentary is unnecessary. Any reader can see from these lines that Grow is basing his selfish plans on the preparations for a new World War. Despite the fact that Grow yearns for war because of its expected benefits, he does not miss any opportunity to make money during peacetime.

#### Grow's Business Transactions

Similarly to Generals Robertson and Clay, whose heroism I have described above, Grow's greedy eyes were on Western Germany.

On 4 June 1951, he was called to Frankfurt/M to a conference of the chiefs of the American Secret Service in Europe. Here, as in Moscow, he had much time to spare for business. His diary contains a report which is highly suggestive of the profitableness of his trip.

"4 June 1951

... then to the antique dealer and bought a silver cow (cream pitcher)

12 June 1951

M.L. went shopping ... then stopped at the commissary where we gave a large order which I hope we will be able to take out.

2 July 1951

Went shopping again in the afternoon.

14 July 1951

We packed ten large cartons with clothes and two trunks, which we finished packing yesterday."

But Grow would be untrue to himself, if he did not speculate on the stock exchange; on 13 April, he writes in his diary:

"Letter from Geo Parker, that 100 shares of Allis (illegible) been bought for me at 44 3/4. He considers it a good buy."

One of the main themes of this war maniac in which the disease has reached an acute stage are his own words:

"War! As soon as possible! Now!"

Grow keeps returning to his idea that war will start in 1951. On 8 January 1951, he writes "My conclusions are about as follows: This is the year!" What he means is the year in which the war he longs for will break out.

"This is the year!" he repeats on 9 January and again on 29 March

"It seems to me that the time is ripe to strike this year."

But Grow does, under no circumstances, wish to confide these opinions to his diary alone. In June 1951 there was a meeting in Frankfurt/M of the chiefs of the US Secret Service in Europe. Grow himself declares that he worked for more than a month on his carefully considered and prepared report before he went to the meeting. He worked repeatedly on various alternatives and redrafted and corrected his speeches constantly. Some photographs of the drafts of his speeches in Frankfurt were among the papers which I received from my friend.

Prior to this, Grow had expressed his innermost opinions in an entry in his diary on 5 February:

"We need a voice which assumes leadership clearly; Communism must be destroyed!"

He repeats this same thought in the draft of a speech which he is preparing for the meeting "I believe that it cannot be expressed more simply than 'Communism must be destroyed!'" This general appeal for the destruction of Communism Grow obviously wishes to address, not to Germany, but to all countries opposed to American control whose aim (the U.S.) it is to make colonies of England, France, and other countries of Europe who are already caught in the snares of the Marshall Plan.

According to his entry of 27 March, quoted above, Grow insists on

"Striking this year with every form of warfare."

The plans of his report are extensive:

"For once we must concentrate on the main theatre of war, place the Pacific Ocean in the background and limit our operations there to keeping our bases by air and naval action only."

Grow's diary mentions proposals and recommendations made by other representatives of the American Secret Service during the Frankfurt meeting:

"The essential thing was: The necessity for better work in Washington and a further expansion of CIA espionage."

It is not surprising that Grow was named chairman of the "Committee on Critical Points" at the Frankfurt Conference. It becomes clear from Grow's resume what the organizers of the conference meant by "critical points". One of its sub-committees, for instance, dealt with the application of atomic weapons and with chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Another sub-committee had the significant title "Vulnerability". Its task was the selection of targets for sabotage work ....

... Leave us continue with Grow's notes and learn what further plans he has. He expresses the following:

"In order to phrase the question differently: What shall we do in order to fill the vacuum after the destruction of the Soviet Regime? The new leadership cannot be improvised in a hurry. It should be set up in advance."

Therefore, what Grow and his chiefs desire is a puppet government formed of men who are wholly dependent on them and who are hated by the Soviet people.

"We must strike with crushing blows. This war cannot be conducted according to the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury."

An important role in the American plan to unleash a new war to destroy the democratic regimes is assigned to the American Secret Service:

"Our intelligence agencies must strive ceaselessly to find and report points of strength and points of weakness as well. We must employ every subversive device to undermine the confidence and loyalty of Soviet subjects in their regime. We must cause them to lose faith in Communist leadership."

Grow even suggests how this is to be done:

"Everything, truth or lie, to poison the thinking of the people"...

"We must not assume that the Russian people hate their government, they will support it".

Later he writes with the same impotent fury:

"We must not commit the error to believe that the Russians are suffering from shortages. The Russian standard of living is rising."

But the Russians are not the only thorn in the eye of the war-monger. On 5 February 1951 Grow made the following entry in his diary:

"The Europeans are very afraid and British businessmen fear the loss of Hongkong. The French are doing a lot of twisting too."

While he was in West Germany, Grow wrote on 4 July 1951:

"During my return through the village, I spoke to a shopkeeper who gave me to understand that he couldn't stand the Americans."

And further,

"I returned in a depressed mood, since I fear that too many Germans feel the same way."

It is a good sign when Grow is depressed.

The nations of the world must keep a close watch on the warmongers. They must remain watchful and steadfast in the defense of their dearest basic principle - peace and freedom.

Extract from concluding chapter:

The inhabitants of the German Democratic Republic have the right to be proud of their achievements. A new class of farmers, faithfully loyal to the democratic government which has given them their land, is cultivating 2,717, 056 hectares of former Junker land east of the Elbe. In the great industrial concerns of East Germany, the workers themselves are masters of their works and plants. Even the walls of Berlin announce this new hope. With color and crayon the population paints the walls with slogans: Peace! Ohne Uns! Let the Amis fight without us! Ami, go home!

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Approved For Release 2002/04/30 : CIA-RDP80R01731R000500260001-2

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